

Armed Forces' Extension of Deadline

For use in preparing

2014 Returns

The City of Columbus, Income Tax Division has adopted the criteria followed by the Internal Revenue Service with regard to the extension of deadlines related to the filing of returns, payment of taxes and filing of claims for refund pursuant to Columbus City Codes Chapter 361 *Income Tax* for those members of the Armed Forces serving in a combat zone or assigned to qualifying service outside of a combat zone. Military service outside a combat zone is considered to be performed in a combat zone, if:

- The service is in direct support of military operations in the combat zone, and
- The service qualifies you for special military pay for duty subject to hostile fire or imminent danger.

Military pay received for this service will qualify for the combat zone exclusion if all of the requirements (other than service in a combat zone) are met and the pay is verifiable by reference to military pay records.

The deadline for filing tax returns, paying taxes, filing claims for refund, and taking other actions with the City of Columbus, Income Tax Division is automatically extended if either of the following statements is true:

- You serve in the Armed Forces in a combat zone or you have qualifying service outside of a combat zone.
- You serve in the Armed Forces on deployment outside the United States away from your permanent duty station while participating in a contingency operation. A contingency operation is a military operation that is designated by the

Secretary of Defense or results in calling members of the uniformed services to active duty (or retains them on active duty) during a war or a national emergency declared by the President or Congress.

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For the beginning dates for the Afghanistan area combat zone, the Kosovo area combat zone, and the Arabian peninsula combat zone.

Missing status. Time in a missing status (missing in action or prisoner of war) counts as time in a combat zone or a contingency operation.

Support personnel. The deadline extension provision also applies if you are serving in a combat zone or a contingency operation in support of the Armed Forces. This includes Red Cross personnel, accredited correspondents, and civilian personnel acting under the direction of the Armed Forces in support of those forces.

Spouses. Spouses of individuals who served in a combat zone or contingency operation are entitled to the same deadline extension with two exceptions:

- The extension does not apply to a spouse for any tax year beginning more than 2 years after the date the area ceases to be a combat zone or the operation ceases to be a contingency operation.
- The extension does not apply to a spouse for any period the qualifying individual is hospitalized in the United States for injuries incurred in a combat zone or contingency operation.

Length of Extension

Your deadline for taking actions with the City of Columbus, Income Tax Division is extended for 180 days after the later of:

- The last day you are in a combat zone, have qualifying service outside of the combat zone, or serve in a contingency operation (or the last day the area qualifies as a combat zone or the operation qualifies as a contingency operation), or
- The last day of any continuous qualified hospitalization for injury from service in the combat zone or contingency operation or while performing qualifying service outside of the combat zone.

In addition to the 180 days, your deadline is extended by the number of days that were left for you to take the action with the City of Columbus, Income Tax Division when you entered a combat zone (or began performing qualifying service outside the combat zone) or began serving in a contingency operation. If you entered the combat zone or began serving in the contingency operation before the period of time to take the action began, your deadline is extended by the entire period of time you have to take the action. For example, you had 3½ months (January 1 — April 15, 2014) to file your 2013 tax return. Any days of this 3½ month period that were left when you entered the combat zone (or the entire 3½ months if you entered the combat zone by January 1, 2014) are added to the 180 days when determining the last day allowed for filing your 2013 tax return.

Example 1. Captain Margaret Jones entered Saudi Arabia on December 1, 2012. She remained there through March 31, 2014, when she departed for the United States. She was not injured and did not return to the combat zone. The deadlines for filing Captain Jones' 2012, 2013, and 2014 returns are figured as follows:

The 2012 tax return. The deadline is January 10, 2015. This deadline is 285 days (180 plus 105) after Captain Jones' last day in the combat zone (March 31, 2014). The 105 additional days are the number of days in the 3½ month filing period that were left when she entered the combat zone (January 1 — April 15, 2013).

The 2013 tax return. The deadline is January 10, 2015. This deadline is 285 days (180 plus 105) after Captain Jones' last day in the combat zone (March 31, 2014). The 105 additional days are the number of days in the 3½ month filing period that were left when she entered the combat zone (January 1 — April 15, 2014).

The 2014 tax return. The deadline is not extended because the 180-day extension period after March 31, 2014, plus the number of days left in the filing period when she entered the combat zone (105) ends on January 10, 2014 which is before the due date for her 2014 return (April 15, 2015).



When the due date for doing any act for tax purposes - filing a return, paying taxes, etc. - falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the due date is delayed until the next business day.

Example 2. You generally have 3 years from April 15, 2011, to file a claim for refund against your timely filed 2010 tax return. This means that your claim normally must be filed by April 15, 2014. However, if you served in a combat zone from November 1, 2013, through March 23, 2014, and were not injured, your deadline for filing that claim is extended 346 days (180 plus 166) after you leave the combat zone. This extends your deadline to March 5, 2015. The 166 additional days are the number of days in the 3-year period for filing the refund claim that were left when you entered the combat zone on November 1 (November 1, 2013 — April 15, 2014).

Qualified hospitalization. The hospitalization must be the result of an injury received while serving in a combat zone or a contingency operation. Qualified hospitalization means:

- Any hospitalization outside the United States, and
- Up to 5 years of hospitalization in the United States.

Example 3. Petty Officer Leonard Brown's ship entered the Persian Gulf on January 5, 2013. On February 15, 2013, Leonard was injured and was flown to a U.S. hospital. He remained in the hospital through April 21, 2014. The deadlines for filing Petty Officer Brown's 2012, 2013, and 2014 returns are figured as follows:

The 2012 tax return. The deadline is January 31, 2014. Petty Officer Brown has 285 days (180 plus 105) after his last day in the hospital (April 21, 2013) to file his 2012 return. The 105 additional days are the number of days in the 3½ month filing period that were left when he entered the combat zone (January 5 — April 15, 2013).

The 2013 tax return. The deadline is January 31, 2014. Petty Officer Brown has 285 days (180 plus 105) after April 21, 2014, to file his 2013 tax return. The 105 additional days are the number of days in the 2013 filing period that were left when he entered the combat zone (January 1 - April 15, 2014).

The 2014 tax return. The deadline is not extended because the 180-day extension period after April 21, 2014, plus the number of days left in the filing period when he entered the combat zone (105) ends on January 31, 2014, which is before the due date for his 2014 return (April 15, 2015).

Actions for Which Deadlines Are Extended

The actions to which the deadline extension provision applies include:

- Filing any return of income, estate, gift, employment, or excise tax,
- Paying any income, estate, gift, employment, or excise tax,
- Filing a petition with the Tax Court for redetermination of a deficiency, or for review of a Tax Court decision,
- Filing a claim for credit or refund of any tax,
- Bringing suit for any claim for credit or refund,
- Making a qualified retirement contribution to an IRA,
- Allowing a credit or refund of any tax by the City of Columbus, Income Tax Division,
- Assessment of any tax by the City of Columbus, Income Tax Division,
- Giving or making any notice or demand by the City of Columbus, Income Tax Division for the payment of any tax, or for any liability for any tax,
- Collection by the City of Columbus, Income Tax Division of any tax due, and
- Bringing suit by the City of Columbus, Income Tax Division for any tax due.

If the City of Columbus, Income Tax Division takes any actions covered by these provisions or sends you a notice of examination before learning that you are entitled to an extension of the deadline, contact your legal assistance office. No penalties or interest will be imposed for failure to file a return or pay taxes during the extension period.



Even though the deadline is extended, you may want to file a return earlier to receive any refund due.

Deferral of Payment

If you are a member of the Armed Forces, you may qualify to defer (delay) payment of income tax that becomes due before or during your military service. To qualify, you must:

- Be performing military service, and
- Notify the City of Columbus, Income Tax Division that your ability to pay the income tax has been materially affected by your military service.

You will then be allowed up to 180 days after termination or release from military service to pay the tax. If you pay the tax in full by the end of the deferral period, you will not be charged interest or penalty for that period.

This exception does not apply to the employee's share of social security and Medicare taxes.

Military service. The term military service means the period beginning on the date on which you enter military service and ending on the date on which you are released from military service or die while in military service. In the case of a member of the National Guard, this includes service under a call to active service authorized by the President or the Secretary of Defense for a period of more than 30 consecutive days under section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, for purposes of responding to a national emergency declared by the President and supported by Federal funds.

Request for deferment. If you have a current payment agreement (such as an installment agreement), you must make a written request for deferment to the City of Columbus, Income Tax Division where you have the agreement.

If you do not have a current payment agreement, you must wait until you receive a notice asking for payment before you request a deferral.

Once you have received a notice, you must make a written request for deferment to the City of Columbus, Income Tax Division.

Your request must include your name, social security number, monthly income and source of income before military service, current monthly income, military rank, date you entered military service, and date you are eligible for discharge. If possible, enclosing a copy of your orders would be helpful.

The City of Columbus, Income Tax Division will review your request and advise you in writing of its decision. Should you need further assistance, you can call (614) 645-7646 to discuss your situation.

Maximum Rate of Interest

Section 207 of the "Servicemembers Civil Relief Act" limits the maximum interest rate you can be charged to 6% per year for obligations or liabilities incurred before your entry into military service. The reduced rate applies only if your service materially affects your ability to pay. This rate applies only to that interest charged during the period of your military service.

To substantiate your claim for this reduced interest rate, you must furnish the City of Columbus, Income Tax Division a copy of your orders or reporting instructions that detail the call to military service. You must do so no later than 180 days after the date of your termination or release from military service.

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